TERMINAL GRAIN CHARGES.

INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTER. ABGUMENTS THAT THE PRESENT CHARGES ARE NOT EXCESSIVE—ONLY A TRIFLING REDUCTION POSSIBLE IF ANY-PROFITS OF ELEVATORS-THE

SYSTEM OF REBATES. The Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Canals, composed of Senators Charles Kellogg, William Johnson, and A. C. Connelly, which was authorized to make investigations into the matter of terminal charges on grain in this city and Enfiale, met yesterday merning in the Manager's Room of the New-York Produce Ex-change, at No. 30 Pearlat., Senator Kellogg presiding. Natthew Daly was present at counsel for the Committee. There was a considerable number of interested person present, and every facility was given the Committee to Marrialu the information required. J. M. Hazeltine, who is engaged in the storage business at No. 31 Pearl-st., was the first speaker. He said that in anticipation of the meeting of the Committee he had prepared answers to most of the questions whi it chwas expected the Committee would proposed, an head tread the following: Grain arriving at this port is subject to the following changes. I. Tweing to and from the place of delivery, \$12, which is said by the consignee of the grain.

Grain arriving at this port is subject to the following conditions.

1. Towing to and from the place of delivery, \$12, which is said by the consignee of the grain.

2. Unloading of coanal boot, paid by the captain or owner of the boot, ³d cents per bushel.

3. Weighing of the cargo, one-half paid by the consignee of 3. Weighing of the cargo, one-half paid by the consignee of 3. The grain goes into store or warehouse there is no extra charge to 30 days, the items in 1, 2, and 3 covering the storage for that time. For every additional ten days beyond the 30 for that time. For every additional ten days beyond the 30 for that time. For every additional ten days beyond the 30 for the first partial costs on board as occan vessed in bacs there is a charge in addition to 1, 2, and 3, of 6, cent per bushel, for a charge in additional obarge of 30 cents per fon to the stovedores for an additional charge of 30 cents per fon to the stovedores for storing it away in the hold—both charges being paid by the ship.

an additional charge of an essense being paid by the storing it sway in the hold—both charges being paid by the ship.

6. If the grain goes on board an ocean vessel is bulk there is a charge in addition to 1, 2, and 3 of *i, of 1 cent per bushed for delivery on board the stip, trimuning and stowing away the cargo properly in the hold, which is paid for by the ship.

7. If the grain goes on beand coasting ships or *shipmers, there is a charge in addition to 1, 2, and 3 of *ijco of 1 cent per bushel for delivering the carge to the sloop or schooner, trimming and stowing away the cargo properly in the hold, which is paid for by the sloop or schooner.

8. If the purchaser desires the grain cleaned by blowing from it the dust and refuse matter, it is done at his own expense at a charge of *i of 1 cent per bushel.

9. The rate of wharfage is regulated by statute, and is 50 cents per day per boat for outside borths, and 75 cents for inside, paid by the captain or owner.

To recapitalist: The cest of handling grain, in addition to the towing and wharfage, is as follows: (1.) Grain delivered to store including 30 days storage fee, one and one half cents. (2.) Grain delivered to even vessel in bulk, two and tarry one hundredths cents. (4.) Grain delivered in bulk, two and tarry one hundredths cents. (4.) Grain delivered to even vessel in bulk, two and tarry one hundredths cents. (6.) Or if grain cleaned, an additional charge on each of one fourth cents.

In answer to the question as to shrinkage on the route, Mr. Hazeltine said it usually amounted to from one to

Mr. Hazeltine said it usually amounted to from one to two bushels to the thousand, 12 to 15 to the boat-load. This lose, as a rule, fell to the carrier. W. B. Barber said that allowance should be made for this shrinkage. All interested were impressed with the fact that unless something is done in the canal interest, the State would lose it. The owners of boats lost money last year, and could not do it again. This was a crisis year in the canal trade, and there never was a time when the State Government should look into the canals with more sympathy. The statement that excessive charges in handling grain were made in this port was grave, but in reality not true. As far as a large proportion of the elevators were concerned, they did not receive the amount charged against them. Instead, however, of taking one quarter of a cent per bushel from the charge of elevating, and the same for weighing, and reducing terminal charges one half cent, rebate was made to the merchants who bought the grain, when this should go to the canals. The charges for storage are low, but in the elevators they are too much. It is understood that, if the State Government would meet the canal interest in the reduction of tells, one half cent would be taken off the charges at this port. The dealers are willing to make To the question about a difference in charges for ele-

vating grain to a vessel or to a storehouse, Mr. Hazeltine stated that there is none. The regular whariage for canal-boats is 50 cents a day, and it is only in exceptional

should. This is a great abuse to both purchaser and shipper, and demands some remedy on the part of the Legislature.

A. E. Masters, who was formerly in the warehousing business, said that the elevators could not be sostained with a reduction of one-half cent per businel, for even the net profits do not exceed that figure. The cost of elevating might be reduced, for the charge of three-quarters of a cent was established when labor was higher than at present; but to reduce the charge for weighing one-quarter of a cent, could leave no profit to the companies. The charges now are by no means excessive. They are as low as at any port in the world, and as low as could be and give adequate return in proportion to the capital invested. As an instance, the grain warehousing company of which Mr. Masters was formerly President had a capital stock of \$120,000, and the average annual dividends on each \$20,000 interest did not exceed \$2,000.

Senator Johnson remarked that in Oswego the whole charges for transfer of grain are covered by one-half cent per bushel. He asked if a rebate of one-fourth of a cent would be sufficient to divert lie trade to this market. Mr. Puffer said that at Oswego the expense of transfer is small compared with that in New-York. Mr. Barber said that, including charges of putting grain on board of the boats, it was P4 cents per bushel; this be knew by experience. In Oswego it was a straightforward business. It would be the same in Buffale, but for the combinations there. "That they should endeavor to amend," said benator Johnson. "We are aware of the war facre upon the combinations."

the floating elevators, and hope to be able to clear up the matter." Mr. Borber said that great reductions could be made there without trouble.

The Committee adjourned at 2 p. m. until 10 a. m. this morning. They will meet to day at the ruoms of the New-York Cheap Transportation Company, at No. 110 Pearl-8t., when the investigation will be continued.

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. RNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAKLEY-DIVI-DENDS INCREASED AND LOSSES DECREASED-EXPENSES AND ASSETS OF THE COMPANIES EX-PANDED-PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE IN CHI-CAGO AND NEW-YORK-BATES AND FIRE PATROLS.

The National Board of Underwriters began their pinth annual Convention yesterday morning in Underwriters' Hall, at No. 106 Broadway, Henry Oakley of the Howard Insurance Company prociding. When the roll was called representatives of fifty companies from different parts of the country responded. The annual report of the Treasurer, J. 8. Parish, showed a delicit of \$2,183 73, the receipts having been \$100,315 73 and the expenditures \$102,191 46.

President Oakley read his annual address, of which the

expenditures \$102,191 46.

President Oakley rend his annual address, of which the following is a synopsis:

The business of 1874, as is well known to all, has not been one of success or encouragement to either merchants or manufacturers, those two great representative classes from whom we derive so large a share of our patronage, while the agriculturist has been two great representative classes from whom we derive so large a share of our patronage, while the agriculturist has been two great representative classes from whom we derive so large a share of our patronage, while the agriculturist has been two great representative classes from whom we derive so large a share of our patronage, while the agriculturist has been been patronage, while the agriculturist has been patronaged in the value of real property as compared with a large shrinkage in the value of real property as compared with former years. Under similar circumstances hereinforce we bave had to look for diministed profits to the capital employed in five instance. We find this year, as will be some an increase in the dividends, a decrease in the assets had made and the companies.

The capital transport of the expenses, and an increase in the companies.

The capital transport of the very was \$53,052,190, an increase in the tables. The dividends of the year on this capital proving at 1225,00 per cent; other state Companies, 1225,00 per cent, and companies and 1225,00 per cent, and companies and 1225,00 per cent, and companies and the following of the state Companies and 1225,00 per cent, and the state Companies and the state Companies and 1025,00 per cent, and other state Companies and period state and the state an

were \$27,542, 28, and the total losses paid \$22,763,912, or \$4.28, 100 per cond.
The precious of expenses upon the whole premiums reserved to the present of the present of

leaving the soum of \$7.410.139 to be contributed towards repaying the losses of capital by a stockholders, but said leaving a dichit balance of \$3.824,867 to be made up from the profits of future years.

The table of Percentager of Ability shows an increase from 18.65% no 18.75 to 2.39% no in 18.75 to the ability to write on the part of American companies, a large gain, bringing up the amount scove that of 1805, but not to that of 1801, 1862, 1863, or 1864, during which years it averaged 28.7% no. We also find by this table that the average rate of premium obtained, which, since 18.71, had steadily advanced, in again failing below 1 per cent, being for the past year best-gase. The reductions aircady made throughout the country will seriously diminish this ratio the pre-sent year. It will have been noticed that the percentage of loss to premiums has thumshed during the past year nerty 17 per cent, the ratio being smaller than any year since 1856, except 1863. This result to due mainly to the remarkable exemption from severe loss in the City of New-York during 1871, an exemption so marked, that according to a recent report presented to the New-York tilly Board, "the average of loss for 1871 is only about one third of the average of the previous ten years." If therefore we defined from the prenatums received and the losses paid, the basiness of the City of New-York and the losses paid, the basiness of the City of New-York and the losses paid, the basiness of the City of New-York and the losses and the losses of the control of the average of the previous ten years. There is a chose for more than 18 per cent, as increase of \$20 no mon that of the agreement sense that do not seem to have particle of the gain property companies, the average of whose losses was devoted to a vindication of the administration of the administration of the administration of the setting property of which I have allaided, and that is the administration of the administration of the setting of the setting of the setting the internation of the the charges at this port. The designs are willing to make the company of the charges for the value grain ten vessel of to a street-losse. He flexibility and the charges for t

sion merchants, I beg to suggest for your consideration the following in its place: "On merchandse hazardons, the assured" own, in trust or on counsission for which he is responsible, in o case exceeding the market value of the goods immediately anterior to the fire." I also recommend the stoption of what is known as the three quarters classe in all polices on merchanding and cooks of goods in the States of Georgia and Louissana, causion having long since canciloned its use by the local companies of those States and it is proper that National Board companies should insure on as lavorable a back spath to local multiplications of the States named. In closing, the President demander of the Board from the imputation of being a combination injurious to the public interests.

The report was received with appliance; a vote of

thanks was extended, and the recommendations of the Prosident were referred to a standing committee. The report of the Executive Committee was read by Stephen Crowell. The importance of securing for the Board accommodations in a fire-proof building was referred to. Medes of disciplining agents who deviated from rates and rules and the correction of ill practices among agents were touched upon, and details of management in transactions between local boards and the National Board were slinded to at length and numerous suggestions were made. The report and recommendations were approved.

The report of the General Agent, Thomas H. Montgom-

were approved.

The report of the General Agent, Thomas H. Montgomerr, was read. The Chair nominated a committee consisting of George L. Chase of Hartford, W. G. Crowell of Pennsylvania, W. M. Raudell of New-York, E. F. Bedall of the English companies, G. M. Osborn of Boston, S. C. Preston of Hartford, H. H. Lamport of New-York, E. B. Webb of Nashville, Tenn., L. W. Clark of Meridea, C. L. Skeels of San Francisco, E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, E. O. Offeld of German companies, John W. Murray of New-York, to whom were referred the recommendations of the President's Executive Committee and the Special

the President's Executive Committee and the Special Agent.

At the afternoon session reports of the several standing committees were read and approved. That of the Committee on Fire Departments, Patrols, and Water Supply contained a resolution which was modified to the following and adopted:

Bestlevel, That the Committee recommends the National Board to indorse the establishment of a fire patrol in cities having a population of 30,000 and upwards that shall have provided for the levying of an assessment on all companies transacting the business of fire insurance in seld cities, and where the amount annually expended shall not impose a tax on premiums of over 1's per cent per amount.

In the report of the Committee on Statistics the following recommendation was made and adopted by the Board: "Your Committee recommend that the experience of members for 1974, on classes of hazards on which report is made herwin, be collated during the coming year; and also recommend that the statistics of such classes of hazards as exhibit a loss for the past four years be printed for circulation among the Board agents throughout the country, under the direction of the Executive Committee."

DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS.

LECTURE BY JOHN T. WOOD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

PATIENT EXPLORATIONS BEFORE DISCOVERING THE FAMOUS TEMPLE OF DIANA-FINDING THE TOMB OF ST. LUKE-NUMEROUS INSCRIPTIONS OBTAINED -LAYING BARE SPACES OF THE GREAT THEATER -THE DISCOVERY OF THE GATES OF THE TEMPLE.

In response to an invitation from Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the Rev. Drs. Henry C. Potter, H. W. Bellows, Wm. Adams, and Howard Crosby, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, Peter Cooper, the Hou. Abram 8. Hewitt, Prof. Doremus, President Barnard, E. L. You-mans, and many other prominent gentlemen, John T. Wood, F. R. I. B. A., director of the excavations at Ephesus, delivered the first of two lectures on the resalts of his explorations, at the Cooper Union last even-ing. The lecture was profusely illustrated by plans and ligrams, and by photographs thrown on a screen, many of which were excellent. Probably the more interesting of the two lectures will be that delivered to-morrow evening, as last night Mr. Wood devoted his hour to a preliminary history of the steps in his search for the Temple of Diana, although many important discoveries, including the Tomb of St. Luke, the Great Salutarian and other inscriptions, the Portico of Damianus, and the Magnesian and Corressian Gates, were recited.

After giving an extended history of the former rulers

of the country in which he had carried on his explorations, Mr. Wood said: I will now proceed with the narrative of my excavations. In the month of May, 1863, having obtained a permit from the Turkish Government through the influence of the British Government, I commenced my excavations in search of the temple of Diana. As I was making these excavations with my own means. I was naturally anxious to spend as little money se pos-sible for merely tentative excavations. We set at work to exeavate the city on the west side, where there is a long rise of ground above the level of the plain, and which seemed to cover the portico of the temple. This portico was built by a certain rich Roman named Dominnus and led from the gate of the Temple. It seemed that if I found this portice. I would have no further difficulty in tracing my way to the Temple itself. As I had learned of this fact in reference to the site of the Temple before-band, I kept it continually in mind. [Here the lecturer introduced, on the screen, a representation of the city and explained the various positions it. I found nothing on this strip of land on the west side of the city but the remains of a Roman monument. I went on digging trial-heles in every direction on that side and explored the great Gymna-lum. I found this to be a Roman building, erected on the site of a former Greek building of similar character. On the surface of the ground, at the Gymnadum, there were the remains of some the Gymmsoum, there were the remains of some columns of Exptian silex. Some of these columns were carried at some former time to Constantinople, were raised in the Great Mosque there, and are pointed out as the columns from the Temple of Diana, which they are not. I found at the depth of 12 feet under the present surface of the city an immense quantity of syster-shells, the remains of the opsers which had been enjoyed by the ancients. The plain has been filled up to the average hight of about 15 feet. Digging in the Forum, I found the Baptismal Font, a diagram of which is shown on a chart at the opposite side of the stage. The diameter of this font is 15 feet. You will see by the rounded sides that the persons who wish to be baptized could elimb up to the water, which is 15 inches deep, while the person performing the baptizing would stand in the center, dry-shod. (The place where this latter person stood was a circular stone platform, raised above the surface of the water.) And my theory is that the early Christians were baptized in groups or batches, 15 or 20 at a time. I found more proofs of this in the fact that there is seen there a water-pipe which connects with the cistern.

I had found nothing during the course of these explorations to encourage me. There was no sign of the Temple, and it then occurred to me, remembering what I had seen columns of Exyptian silex. Some of these columns were I had found nothing during the course of these explorations to encourage me. There was no sign of the Temple, and it then occurred to me, remembering what I had seen at Venice years before—that is, the plans of certain cities cut in has relief upon the pinnacles of the churches—that I might find a bas-relief, some idle scratching of a rough artist of the time, giving me some indication of the temple in reservence to the city. No ancient writer had thrown any light upon its position. I therefore applied to the British Museum for funds to explore the great theater and the Odeum, I began my explorations of the Odeum. The outer wall appeared to view and I had no difficulty, therefore, in finding the whereabouts of the proscenium. I soon worked my way into the theater and upon the stage, and found a large number of portions of inscriptions on thin marble slabs. These, on bring put together, were found to be three letters to the people of Ephesus, two of them hearing date A. D. 145, and the other, A. D. 150. The Odeum and theater and many other prominent buildings appear to have been creeted under the anapters of Publius Vedius Antoninus, whose statue I found in the Wool factor's Hall, beade the Odeum. There is the name, also, of Sulpiclus Julianus. I opened up one or two buildings near by, and in what I believe was the wool-factor's room, I found a fine female head, which's a fair sample of the best Koman sculpture in the religion of Antoninus. The stage of the Odeum is very narrow, while the auditerium would seat 2,300 people. The wall of the structure was built of heauthful white marble.

A greater prize, however, in discovery awaited me. I

row, while the anditorium would sent 2,300 people. The wall of the structure was built of heautinal white marble.

A greater prize, however, in discovery awaited no. I had examined the marbles on the stage by turning them from north to south. When I came to the southern entrance I found the whole of the walls filled with inscriptions of decrees, chiefly relating to the number of gold and silver images which were ordered to be placed in the Temple of Duant. On some days of assembly in the theater these images were to be carried his procession by a pricet of the Temple, accompanied by a staff-hearer, and after the assembly they were carried back to the Temple. This long saintarian inscription gave me the clew I had hoped to find. There were two gates to the Temple, manned the Magnesian and the coressian gates. It seemed to no that if I could find these gates their direction could not fail to point to the site of the Temple. I at once searched for them, and in due time they were found. In January, 1868, Her Majesty's ship Terrible came to Ephesus with orders to assist me in the excavations, and in carrying the large blocks of marble from the ruins to the rating state of antiquities from Ephesus. After they had left I put on a gang of 70 men at the great theater, and at the same time I set I work also to follow up the road leading from the Magnesian Gate. This consisted of three openings—two for foot passengers and one for wagons and charlots. The pavencar remained intact, with four distinct charlot ruits cut into it. On one of the essential piers was carved a figure of Nemesis, with long wings, embodying the swiftness of her vengeance. I followed up this road for about 700 feet, and came upon the stone piers of a portico 12 feet wide. This was undoubtedly the portico of Damianus. We found many tombs, some of which were vanited chambers finished in stucco or cement and painted, and these had tablets over them. In some of the seconds all piers was carved a figure of Nemesis, with long winds, embodying the swiftness scriptions showing that the wan was built in the time of Cs sar Aquatus.

The lecturer added a few words descriptive of his own escapes from the banditti that infested the locality, and carried his narrative up to the suspension of expicrations in Moy, 1863.

RESOLUTE SELF-MURDERERS. Raymond Schneider, age 45 years, a hotel tast evening by hanging himself at his residence. He had been intemperate for some time, and in consequence had been unable to obtain employment. He returned home last evening about 6 o'clock and went into the back room, as his wife thought to lay down. Later in the evening his wife went into the room and found that Schueider had hung himself to a gas bracket by a rope, and to give it the proper tension had first sat down on a

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUDNUT'S, IN BROADWAY. 9 a. m. - 36°. Noon - 44°. 3 p. m. - 54°. Midnight - 85°

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. PROMINENT ARRIVALA.

Hofman House—Baron de Bussierre and wife of Faria Congressuan Alexander Mitchell and Col. H. Crocker of Wisconsin, Lieutenaut-Col. John W. Barlow U. S. Army, and the Rev. David Swing of Chicago. St. Nicholas Hotel-Prot. E. Loomis of New-Haven... New-York Hotel—Senator Theodore F. Randolph of New Jersey... Gread Central Hotel—Ex-Congressman C. W. Willard of Vermont... Fifth Account Hotel... Senator William Windorn of Minnesott, ex. Girv. E. A. Straw of New-Hampshire, and H. O. Cheschro of Canandaigua, N. Y... Strictond House—Dr. I. A. Edwards U. S. Army.... Gilley House—Commander L. A. Beardaice U. S. Navy.

NEW-YORK CITY. The prize examinations at the Columbia College Law School take place to-day in the Law School building at Great Jones st. and Lafayette-place. An official notice was issued yesterday from

the Department of Parks announcing that the McComb's Dam or Central Bridge would be closed temporarily for The Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance reports that the amount paid by 29 companies during the month of March upon policy claims was as follows: Losses by death, \$1.736,496 63; matured en-dowments, \$119,793 72; total, \$1,856,289 75.

A. J. Wood & Co. of No. 313 Washington-st. sorrect the statements made in respect to their losses by the fire at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st., on Wednesday. They had no stock of any description in the building excepting a lot of empty firkins and tubs, valued at \$711, which comprised their total loss.

The night school connected with the Eleventh Ward Lodging house, at No. 700 East Eleventh st., was closed last evening. The scholars took part in some exercises showing the benefit of the instruction they had received. The Hon. William A. Booth presided, and addresses were made by himself and the Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst.

The XIth Assembly District Republican Association held a special election last evening in Republi-can Hall in Thirty-third-st., near Broadway, for the purpose of choosing a desegate to the Republican Central Committee, as James McAtee had offered his resignation. George Bilss, the President of the Association, was elected a delegate.

The XVIIIth Assembly District Liberal Reublican Association held a regular meeting last evening at No. 453 Fourth-ave., Mr. J. T. Jardine presiding. The principal business transacted was the adoption of a Con-stitution, the preamble of which is based upon the de-clarations set forth in the platform of the National Lib-eral Republican Convention of 1872.

Robert Miller, age 20, of No. 584 Grand-st., fell last evening on the sidewalk in front of No. 574 Grand-st., and received such severe injuries to his head that recovery is doubtful... August F. Seigel age 24 years, of No. 38 Rivington-st., fell last evening from off his track in Lafayette-place, and received fatal internal injuries. After having been attended by a police surgeon at the Mercer Street Station, he was taken to his home by friends.

The German property-owners of the Teuth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards held a meeting last Complaints were made against the present system of street-cleaning. It was alleged that the uptown streets were carefully cleaned, while those in the lower and central part of the city were neglected. Complaints also were made against Assemblyman Washner, the repre-sentative from these wards, that he neglected the in-terests of the property-owners in the Legislature. evening at No. 28 Avenue A, Charles Weltz presiding.

There was a large attendance last evening at the 8th Regiment Armory, on the occasion of the closing drill of the season and the Inspection of the regiment by Gen. Varian. The regiment presented a front of about 300 muskets. After a battalion drill, the regiment about 300 maskets. After a battalion drill, the regiment was inspected by Gen. Varian, who expressed satisfaction with its appearance and performance. The full regimental band, comprising 31 pieces, with the drum and fice copys of 30 members, were also in attendance. At the close of the inspection, Col. Scott, with a few appropriate remarks, presented, in behalf of the members of Company F, a sword and belt cach to Capt. Whitelaw and Lient, filshon. A gold medal was also presented to Drum-Major Deverell.

The funeral of Gen. John H. Bell, formerly of the United States Volunteers, took place from the Swedenborgian Church in Fifty-ninth-st. yesterday mornng. A large delegation from the New-York Comman f the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Bell was Recorder, was in attendance. The pall-bearers, Bell was Recorder, was in attendance. The pall-bearers, selected from that order, were Commodore Henry Engle, U.S. N.; Col. H. C. Lockwood, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. C. A. Carleton, Col. Horatio C. King, Gen. Edward Jardine, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Col. Robert Waits, Capt. Thomas Freeborn, Col. R. C. Perry. The remains were taken to Orange, N. J., for interment. Gen. Rell was a gallant officer, and was wounded severely eleven times. At Anticiam his skull was badly fractured by a shell, and for two days he hay upon the field, having been given up as past hope. He never recovered from the effects of his wounds, and has died at the age of 36.

BROOKLYN.

William S. Owens, a married man, 32 years of age, disappeared from his home at No. 76 Henry-st. on April 17, and no tidings of him have since been received. John Snyder, age 6, of No. 186 Bushwickive, E. D., was kicked on the right leg and groin by Peter Worthle, age 12, of No. 194 Bushwick-ave., last Saturday. The lad died from his injuries yesterday, and Woerhie was arrested to await the result of an inquest.

The congregation of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church celebrated last evening, in the church ouilding, the twentieth anniversary of the assumption of the pastoral charge of that church by the Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D.; the thirty-lifth anniversary of his ordination, and his birthday, all of which occurred yes-The census of children required by the Com-

pulsory Education act will be begun by the police soon pulsory Education act will be organ by the police section after May I. It is contended, however, that the school accommodations of the city are insufficient for the prospective increased attendance, and the Board of Education has applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$250,000 to provide additional school-houses. The expense of removing the water-mains, during the repaying of Atlantic-ave. from Flatbush-ave.

during the repaying of Atlantic-ave, from Flatoush-ave, to Bedford-ave, amounting to \$30,624 60, having been paid from the repaying fund, the Board of City Works has asked the Controller to take steps to reimburse that fund by having an equal sum inserted in the next annual tax-levy, in accordance with a recent enactment. A young man in the Eastern District so successfully imposed on Alois Raber, sen of the Charity Com-missioner, by representing himself as the son of the

brewer Liebman, that he not only purchased eight barrets of flour, but received \$5 in ourrency as change from the face of the check he profiered in payment of the bill. This check was, of course, a torgery, and the Commissioner is happy in the knowledge that he has still possession of the flour. Emma Hupplesberg, who is only 16 years old, was privately married to Louis Levasier April 4, he representing to her that he was earning \$17 per week.

She was informed afterward that he was idle and dissipated, and she returned to her father's house at No. 26 pated, and one returned to her rather's house at No. 26 Johnson-st., E. D. Her husband, supposing that she was restrained by her father, had her produced in court under a writ of habeas corpus, which was yesterday dismissed, the girl declaring that she did not want to live with her husband. Judge McCue, who dismissed the writ, characterized the castom of clergymen in performing such marriages as very reprehensible. JERSEY CITY.

Wm. McKenna, an employé in Thompson's

steel factory, was seriously injured yesterday while out-ting a piece of steel with a steam shears.

The work of preparing the ground for laying side tracks to be used by the new Long Branch Railroad, at the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot, was begun yesterday. Plans for the new ferry-slip and for the en-largement of the depot have been completed. The Chief of Police has given notice to the

Captains of the various precincts that they will be held personally responsible for violations of city ordinances in the districts under theireharge. Yesterday Capt. McHorney of the First Precinct gave notice to the storekeepers on Newark-ave. to remove the goods which obstructed the side-walk, in default of which they would be immediately arrested.

The new Board of Finance met yesterday afternoon and organized by the reflection of J. J. Vanderbeck as President and Cornelius S. See as Clerk. The new Board includes Commissioners Van Reiper, Fry, new Board methods Commissioners van Respet, 113, Vanderbeck, Brown, and Ogden. The City Treasurer re-ported a balance in bank of \$47,407 10. The Board ap-pointed the following assessors: 1st District, Henry schafer: Ild District, George Beck; Illd District, John H. Ward; IVth District, John M. Van Tassel; Vth Dis-trict, Jacob Perrine; VIth District, A. A. Woodward.

NEWARK. The Workingwoman's Home of the Woman's

Christian Association, at Court and Shipman-ets., is now Philip Dries, a trunkmaker, of No. 130 Chariton st., has been missing for several days, and fears of foul play are entertained.

The lodgers at the Second Precinct station,

A workman in the Gould Machine Works was caught in the machinery last evening and seriously injured. One of his arms was torn open from the shoulder to the wrist, and the bone was broken so badly that the ends protruded from the flesh.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY. Send starp for circular to L. P. TIBBALS'S New TOY STORE, starp for circular to L. LONG ISLAND CITY.-The North Classis of Long Island held its semi-annual meeting Wednesday at Groenpoint. The Rev. W. E. Davis was selected as Moderator and the Rev. Dr. Ten Eyek as Secretary. The first

Reformed Church at Dutch Kills. At the evening session the estechism was discussed and the fact brought out that it is as unpopular among the elegymen in its present form as it is smong the people. Reports from several churches were then read, giving evidence of prosperity everywhere. The evening session was deveted to an essay by the Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck on "Pasteral Visitation.". Conrad Poppenhusen, with Herman Poppenhusen, General Manager, I. D. Barton, General Superintendent, and others connected with the management of the railroads under control of the Flushing, North Side, Central, and Southern Railroad Companies of Long Island, took a trip of observation over the two roads last mentioned yesterday.

STATEN ISLAND.

FACTORYVILLE .- The officers of the Mercantile Bank are busy in investigating the facts of the dis-covery of the gold coin, but still refuse to give any information regarding the progress they have made. The information regarding the progress they have made. The Staten Island Police authorities cannot yet tell definitely the amount found, but they think it is about \$16,600. It appears that what was found was about half way down the cesspool, and there may be more at the bottom. The coin was bright and in \$10 pieces, the dates ranging from 1850 to 1862. The finders are still at large. They hired ceaches and rode about the village, spending money freely, and went to New-York, where they purchased new clothes. Early systerday morning the police-boat Senera visited Staten Island and stopped at Cliffon, where Detective Sampson and some police officers hired a coach and drove to Fort Richmond and Tottenville. Their object was not disclosed.

New-Raiohton.—The Rev. Pierre P. Irving has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, which he has held for about 25 years. He will receive a rethring pension of \$1,500 per year.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. NEW-ROCHELLE .- The residence of George Deveau was entered on Wednesday night and a small rum of money and a small box containing jewelry were stolen. The residence of Capt. Peck was also visited by the burglars, but after getting the door unlocked they went away. At the residence of J. Q. Underbill they were more successful, obtaining a \$500 Government

HIDSON.—Charles B. Nash, the proprietor of Columbia Springs, near this city, committed suicide yesterday morning while laboring under mental aberration induced by illness.

NEW IEPSEY.

NEW-JERSEY. UNION HILL.—An affray took place in Jenson's Hotel, Bergen-road-ave., near Schutzen Park, at a late hour Wednesday night, and two persons were seriously in-jured. Two young men entered the bar-room about 11 jured. Two young men entered the bar-room about 11 p. m., whose language was very insolent. They were partially intoxicated. One of them, without the slightest provocation assaulted David Swain, a bystander, and was instantly knocked down by the latter. A general fight ensued which resulted in the demolition of the tables, chairs, bottles, glasses, and window-panes. Swain and a man named Beggins were eat severely about their faces.

The Common Council has authorized the issue of town bonds to the amount of \$15,000, to redeem the Gardner-st improvement bonds.

Orange.—Patrick Walsh, age 12 years, who was seriously wounded by an old man named Ebenezer Green, died yesterday morning.

ELIZABETH.—At a meeting of the City Council Wednesday night it was resolved to investigate all the city offices.

THE BROOKLYN LABORERS' STRIKE.

MENACES BY SOCIETY MEN-MEETING OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

The striking laborers in Brooklyn were more demonstrative yesterday, and, but for Police Superin-tendent Folk's precautionary order for their dispersion, it is thought that some serious disturbances would have occurred. Groups of idling society men loitered around the City Hall in the morning, and subsequently went to different parts of the city to intimidate Society laborers who were willing to work ten hours per day and the non-Society men who were filling the places vacated by the strikers. The most menacing movement was made by a body of about 50 strikers who proceeded down Clintonstrikers. The most menacing movement was made by a body of about 50 strikers who proceeded down Clintonst. to Third-place to interfere with some laborers who were working on a row of five brown-stone houses. They were confronted by a sergeant and a squad of policemen and witherew; two officers were detailed to protect the building for the remainder of the day.

At an employers' conference meeting held in the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange on Montaguest, at noon, only about 15 or 20 of the 160 or more building firms of this city were represented. These, however, discussed the strike at considerable length, but in an informal manner. The general opinion seemed to be that, as the building business is extremely dull and the employers themselves are receiving unusually low rates for work, it would be better to suspend operations entirely, except in cases of necessity, rather than to concede the reduction of two hours to the laborers, while the missons and bricklayers would, after conference with the laborers hours per day. Doenning it probable that the masons and bricklayers would, after conference with the laborers adjourned to await further developments.

Several Divisions of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society met at Steuben Hall, Eastern District, last night, and resolved that no members should work more than eight hours per day, nor for less than \$2.50 each. On the other hand, the masons and bricklayers, who met at the same time in Grenada Hall, Western District, resolved not to work less than ten hours per day. Compronise being thus precluded, it is believed that the builders will at once employ non-society laborers, and call upon the poice for protection against interference on the part of the strikers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METALLURGY.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering held the final meeting of the present session last evening in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union. George E. Harding, M. E., read the regular paper on "The Progress of Invention in the Metallurgy of Iron," reviewing the successive steps by which this industry has risen from its primitive methods to its present com plex processes and colossal proportions. He stated that the next step forward to be made in iron manufacture is the production of shaped articles direct from the ore, without reheating or intermediate processes. At the close of Mr. Harding's paper, the Hon. Abram 8. Hewitt made an extemporaneous address ou the most recent successes of iron-making. Among other matters of interest he stated that the production of iron direct from the ore is easy by the use of charcoal but not with hard coal. This direct production of iron is not, however, of the same importance as it was formerly, for the reason that steel may be made direct, and is so rapidly taking the place of Iron for many purposes, that the production in Great Britain has risen in a few years from 20,000 tons to upward of 1,000,000 and in the United States already amounts to 500,000 tons per annum. The elimination of phosphorus from iron is no longer the problem that only recently has been the case, for it has been found that by eliminating the carbon instead, a good steel can be made containing as much as four-tenths of one per cent of phosphorus. Good steel may contain either carbon or phosphorus, but not both together. The result of this discovery will be to open up immense tracts of American iron mines that hitherto have been of little worth. The midsummer session of the Society of Practical Engineering will be held in July next. without reheating or interm

DISCUSSIONS OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last evening, at Twenty-third-st, and Fourth-ave., two subjects were discussed. Moritz Ellinger read a paper upon "Moral Responsibility." He took the view that criminal propensities were frequently an inherited dis ease, rather than a result of natural depravity; and that they should be treated with reference to reformation rather than to punishment. He advocated the appoint ment of a committee by the Society to endeavor to influence the legislation in favor of a change in the methods of conducting State prisons.

ment of a committee by the Society to endeavor to influence the legislation in favor of a change in the methods of conducting State prisons.

Dr. A. N. Bell discussed the recent poisoning case in Brooklyn, which resulted in the death of Prof. Walker. He said there could be no possible cause to biame the physicians by whom the treatment had been authorized, since the dose of conium which caused death in this case was much smaller than the quantity that might usually be taken with impunity. Neither could be censure the patient; for, though he had disobeyed the directions, he had possessed an ideal notion of the effect which ought to be produced, and he had failed to detect the dangers. Almost twice the quantity which had produced death in this case had been taken without tatal results. Dr. Bell stated that he should not hestitate to give the same dose. When asked if the effect of contum on the mind was not like intoxication, producing an injurious effect on the judgment, Dr. Bell replied that it was not. The intellect always remained clear, and there was no evidence that Prof. Walker was not in the possession of all his mental faculties.

WARNING OF INTENDED SUICIDE. Coroner Simms of Brooklyn received a postal

card yesterday, signed "Julius Dunean, residence No. 132 Degraw-st.," informing him that the writer intended to commit suicide, and asking him to forward some letters that would be found upon his body. Immediately afterward a reporter of the Brooklyn Freie Presse called upon the Coroner and said that he had received a similar letter. Dunean, he said, had been a reporter upon that paper, and had been employed upon the Beecher trial, but was discharged about six weeks ago. From an investigation it appeared that Dunean, who had a wife and three children in St. Louis, had lost \$200 through the failure of a publishing firm in that city, and having also lost his situation, he had become very despondent. The postal cards received from Dunean failed to state where the body could be found, and the police efficers are locking for it.

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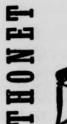
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